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Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, February 12, as follows: Week ended February 6, 1904:

Vessels inspected and issued bills of health	23
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,093
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1,234

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended February 6, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Tuberculosis	14
Pneumonia.....	8
Bronchitis.....	1
Enteric fever.....	4
Measles.....	1
Cancer.....	3
Grippe.....	2
Meningitis.....	5
Croup	1
Enteritis.....	4

Total deaths from all causes, 92.

*Yellow fever on Norwegian bark *Eugen*, from Cardiff via La Guaira, wrecked off south coast of Cuba.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, February 16, as follows:

On February 6, 1904, the Norwegian bark *Eugen* was wrecked on one of the small keys off the south coast of Cuba, about 10 miles from a small town named Niquero. The Cuban medical officer at the port of Manzanillo, 30 miles distant, telegraphed the chief quarantine officer at Habana, stating that it was reported that some of the crew were ill with a fever and that one had died.

Doctor Roberts immediately ordered Dr. Felix Giralt, his first assistant quarantine officer at this port, to proceed to the scene of the wreck and make an investigation, and take the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the fever or disease. He reports the following facts:

The vessel sailed from Cardiff, England, with a cargo of coal for La Guaira, Venezuela, arriving at that port the first part of January, 1904, and remaining there for two or three weeks. About the time of sailing from that port for Manzanillo, Cuba, the cook was taken ill with fever and died. A few days after the captain and first mate were attacked with the same disease and died, their remains, as well as that of the cook, being buried at sea. After the vessel was wrecked on the key off Niquero on February 6, two other members of the crew died, and two more are now ill with the same fever. Doctor Giralt has diagnosed the disease as yellow fever, and reported that the sick men had been isolated on the uninhabited key and the other members of the crew placed in strict quarantine. The vessel has been fumigated with sulphur and pyrethrum powder twice under his personal direction, the workmen employed being immunes. It is the intention of the agents of the vessel to take her to Santiago for repairs if she can be pulled off the key.

The accompanying map will show the place where the ship stranded.

February 26, 1904

It is an out-of-the-way key, about 10 miles off the mainland, and can be reached only by steamer or vessel from Santiago or Manzanillo, the latter being the nearest port. The town of Niquero, a village of fisher folk, is inland about 8 or 10 miles, and it was to this place that the well members of the crew of the *Eugen* came in a small boat to inform the people of their condition and to ask for aid. The report states that they were not permitted to land and were told to go immediately back to their vessel.

Mortality in Habana during the months of October and November, 1903—Health conditions of the Island.

The following is received from Minister Squiers, under date of February 9, 1904:

The total mortality in the district of Habana for the month of October was 476, 51 more than in the preceding month, and 64 more than in the corresponding month of 1902. In November there were 456 deaths, 38 more than in November, 1902. The daily average in the two months has been 15.30, equivalent to an annual death rate of about 21.25 per thousand of population.

This increase, as compared with the months of October and November of 1902, is accounted for by 71 deaths due to scarlatina. Referring to legation dispatch No. 741, of November 26, 1903, it will be seen that there were at that date 566 cases of the epidemic under treatment. This number, thanks to the admirable service of the health department and the stringent municipal ordinances, has gradually decreased to 92, the actual number of cases now under treatment. The number of deaths from scarlatina has been relatively low, especially when it is taken into consideration that almost all the deaths were of children under 15 years of age, and that the policy of concealing the patient and failure to report the case to the proper authorities was generally pursued by the lower classes. The rest of the Island appears to be still free from this epidemic.

No cases of yellow fever or smallpox have originated on the island during the two months, although in October three cases of the former arrived from Mexico and in November two more cases from Venezuela. Of these, four were discharged as cured.

The health of the island in general has been about the same as in the preceding months. One thousand six hundred and fifty deaths in October and 1,660 in November were reported from all causes, this being equivalent to an annual death rate of 15.91 and 15.71 per thousand of population, respectively.

Report from Matanzas—Scarlet fever in Matanzas district imported from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, February 15, as follows:

During the week ended February 13, 1904, bills of health were issued to seven vessels leaving for United States ports in good sanitary condition.

The case of scarlet fever undergoing treatment in this city recovered, and it was discharged after all necessary precautions had been taken. No new developments have occurred within the city up to the present time. At the rural town of Canasi, within this district, where